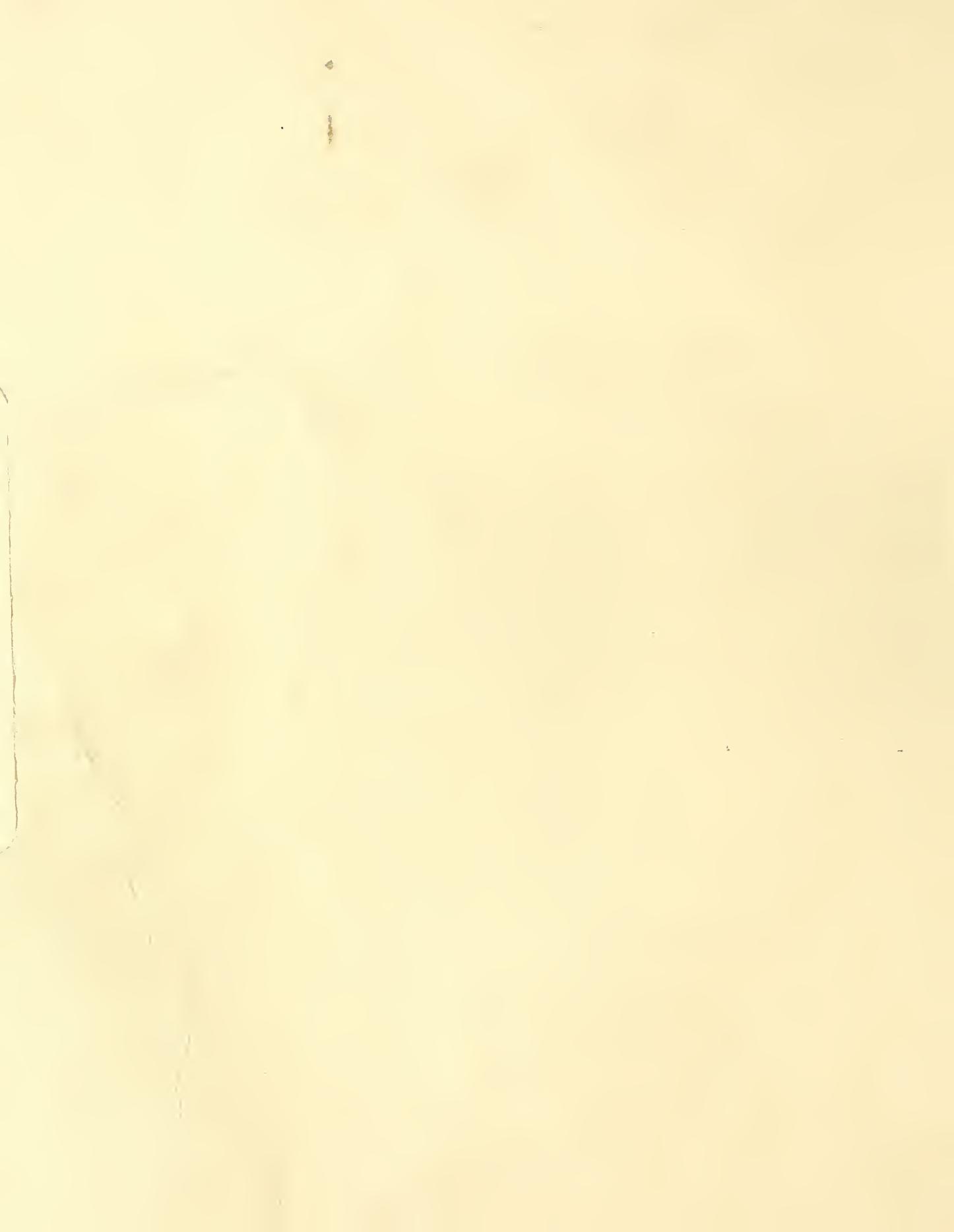


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The

VEGETABLE SITUATION



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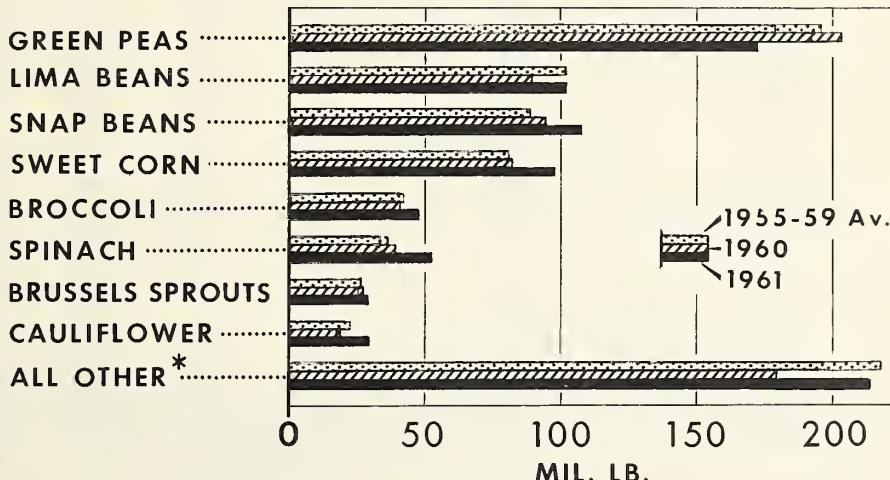
In this issue:
Trends in the Geographic Pattern
of Production of Sweet Corn
for Processing

TVS-139



FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



*EXCLUDES POTATOES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7659-61 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Storage holdings of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1 were a tenth larger than a year earlier, and well above average. Supplies of green peas were relatively light and lima beans moderate. But holdings of most other frozen

vegetables were large.

Consumption of frozen vegetables in the first half of 1961 is likely to be a little larger than in the first half of last year. Retail prices of most items are expected to average the same to slightly higher than a year earlier.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average : 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average : 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	8,620	9,300	9,100	38	45	40	330	418	364
Beans, lima	590	350	350	25	18	23	15	6	8
Beans, snap	23,460	16,300	17,500	30	29	33	718	473	578
Beets	3,250	2,500	2,000	78	95	90	251	238	180
Broccoli 1/	5,330	3,200	3,600	45	58	54	237	186	195
Brussels sprouts 1/ 2/	280	60	---	43	30	---	12	2	---
Cabbage ¹ 1/	39,880	46,550	50,000	161	170	153	6,426	7,895	7,642
Carrots 1/	35,060	33,600	26,050	140	166	141	4,820	5,562	3,664
Cauliflower 1/	4,730	2,900	2,850	94	91	102	446	265	291
Celery	10,450	11,850	10,360	440	440	452	4,584	5,210	4,685
Corn, sweet	6,630	3,200	5,000	65	57	55	445	182	275
Cucumbers	1,670	1,200	1,600	62	40	60	122	48	96
Eggplant	700	600	550	126	90	115	93	54	63
Escarole	4,860	6,200	5,800	124	120	115	600	744	667
Kale 1/	2,710	2,000	2,000	71	75	65	193	150	130
Lettuce	64,560	68,000	70,500	135	150	146	8,688	10,183	10,270
Peas, green	820	---	---	18	---	---	15	--	---
Peppers, green	4,330	4,600	5,400	95	98	95	411	451	513
Shallots	3,230	1,300	1,300	25	22	24	84	29	31
Spinach	16,640	12,850	12,350	45	54	56	720	700	691
Tomatoes	16,230	10,700	18,000	108	140	145	1,772	1,498	2,610
Total	254,030	237,260	244,310	122	145	135	30,982	34,294	32,953
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	145,170	158,400	153,400	23	24	---	3,351	3,804	---
Cabbage 1/ 3/	18,520	13,200	14,700	126	121	---	2,320	1,592	---
Early Onions	35,740	25,000	20,500	71	110	---	2,377	2,750	---
Late 3/	14,540	9,950	7,200	152	222	---	2,156	2,210	---
Watermelons	91,190	81,600	79,500	86	122	---	7,922	9,943	---
Total Spring to date	305,160	288,150	275,300	59	70	---	18,126	20,299	---
Winter and Spring to date	559,190	525,410	519,610	88	104	---	49,108	54,593	---

1/ Includes processing.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ 1961 prospective acreage.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 27, 1961

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Summary	3	Potatoes	11
Commercial Vegetables for Fresh Market	4	Sweetpotatoes	13
Vegetables for Commercial Processing	8	Dry Edible Beans	14
Canned Vegetables	9	Dry Field Peas	17
Frozen Vegetables	10	Index of Special Features, 1960	38
		List of Tables	39
<u>Special Article</u>			
Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Sweet Corn for Processing			18

SUMMARY

Production of vegetables for fresh market sale this winter was estimated, on January 1, to be 4 percent smaller than last winter, but 6 percent above the 1950-59 average. Supplies of tender type vegetables and the more hardy types may be in better balance than last winter. Cold and some frost on January 22 reportedly caused light damage to tender vegetables in Florida. However, barring more severe weather damage to tender crops in Florida, which were hard hit last winter, production of snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, and tomatoes is likely to be much larger than the small crops of last winter. On the other hand, total prospective supplies of artichokes, carrots, celery, and escarole in the winter producing States are materially smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier.

Significantly more frozen vegetables are available for distribution into mid-1961 than a year earlier. Aggregate supplies of canned vegetables are moderately above average, but slightly to moderately smaller than a year ago. Demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong with prices, particularly for canned, averaging moderately above those of a year earlier. Marketings during the first half of 1961 may be a little larger than a year earlier for frozen, and about the same for canned. Stocks of frozen vegetables at the end of the current season probably will be moderately larger than at the beginning, but stocks of canned vegetables are likely to be at least moderately smaller.

Supplies of potatoes available for distribution into mid-spring are moderately larger than a year earlier. January 1 stocks of fall-crop potatoes were up 6 percent, and prospective winter production is substantially larger. Acreage for early spring harvest is down 9 percent, but yields may be substantially above the low yields of 1960, when potatoes failed to size up properly. Intentions reports indicate that potato growers plan a slightly larger acreage of the important late spring crop.

The 1960 sweetpotato crop was down about a sixth from 1959, due in part to adverse weather which curtailed plantings. Production and unloads data indicate that remaining supplies, though significantly smaller than a year ago, are not down as much as production.

Supplies of colored classes of dry edible beans, as a group, probably are a little larger than the light supplies of a year ago. Supplies of white classes, as a group, are moderately smaller than a year earlier despite large supplies of pea beans. Pressure of these supplies on markets will be lightened by the Department of Agriculture program to purchase 1960-crop pea beans for distribution to needy families. Smaller takings by Cuba, largest export market for our colored beans, is expected to hold total exports of colored classes below both last season and the recent 5-year average. Exports of white classes, though probably below the high level of last season, are likely to be large relative to most other recent years.

Remaining supplies of dry field peas are substantially smaller than a year ago. Allowing for expected domestic use, supplies available for export are much smaller than the heavy exports in the first half of 1960; largely offsetting, however, is an expected smaller foreign demand for U. S. peas.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Production and Value of Fresh Vegetables in 1960 Up Slightly From 1959; Melon Production Up, Value Down

Growers harvested about 4 percent less acreage of vegetables, excluding melons, for fresh market sale in 1960 than in 1959. But acreages of some of the crops with relatively high yields were increased. In addition, yields of most major crops were slightly to moderately higher than in the previous year, and overall production of principal vegetables, at 172 million hundredweight, was up 4 percent. Larger production of cabbage and lettuce accounted for the bulk of the increase in tonnage. Among other of the more important volume items, tonnages of snap beans, carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers and onions were up from 1959, while celery, sweet corn and tomatoes were down. Acreages of both cantaloups and watermelons were larger in 1960 than a year earlier, and yield of watermelons was up. Production of cantaloups was close to that of 1959, but that of watermelons was up 15 percent.

Demand for fresh vegetables remained strong in 1960. But with moderately larger supplies, prices to growers for many items averaged a little lower than a year earlier. Total value of commercial vegetables in principal producing States, at \$696 million, was slightly above that of 1959. Value of the lettuce crop was up about \$10 million, sweet corn \$4 million, and broccoli and celery almost \$2 million each. But the value of the carrot crop was down about \$7 million, cabbage \$3 million, and green peppers more than \$2 million.

Prices of cantaloups in 1960 averaged close to those of a year earlier, but prices of watermelons were down a fourth. Total value of melons was down 9 percent.

Winter Production Likely To Be Slightly Below a Year Earlier

Early estimates indicate a little smaller output of vegetables for fresh market sale this winter than last. January 1 acreage and crop conditions indicated 4 percent less tonnage than last winter, but moderately more than the 1950-59 average. Cold weather and frost in Florida producing areas on January 22 caused some spotted damage to tender crops. However, reports indicate only light overall damage. Barring more severe weather damage to tender crops, such as that which hit Florida crops last winter, production of snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, and tomatoes is expected to be much larger than the small crops of last winter, and green peppers substantially larger. In winter producing States supplies of broccoli and cauliflower are also expected to be larger. On the other hand, supplies of artichokes, carrots, celery, and escarole will be materially smaller than the heavy supplies of last winter.

As usual, domestic production of winter vegetables, particularly tomatoes, cucumbers, and peppers, will be supplemented by imports. Indications are that acreage of tomatoes in Mexico, main source of imports, is up sharply from a year ago, and record large. Acreage of mixed vegetables is also up sharply. This means potentially large supplies available for import into the U. S. Quantities actually imported will depend largely on pattern and timing of harvest, and on prices in this country. Because of the political situation in Cuba, no information is available on probable imports from that country.

Demand for fresh vegetables this winter is expected to remain strong as consumer disposable income continues at a high level. But with the prospect for larger supplies of a number of tender items, and generally adequate supplies of hardier types of vegetables, both prices received by growers and retail prices may average somewhat below those of last winter.

Prospects for Leading Crops

Cabbage. A little more cabbage is likely to be available this winter than last, and substantially more than the 1950-59 average. The prospective winter crop, which furnishes the great bulk of winter supplies, is slightly smaller than a year ago. But stocks of fall crop cabbage are much larger than the light stocks of a year earlier.

Production of early fall cabbage in storage areas of Upstate New York was almost a third larger than the short crop of 1959. Sauerkraut packers took a good deal of the increased production, but movement to fresh market through December was lighter than a year earlier. The lighter movement was due in part to larger marketings from the late fall States. Upstate stocks on January 1, at 755,000 hundredweight, were about 5 times the very light stocks of a year ago and more than a third above average. With these much larger supplies of fall crop cabbage on hand, f.o.b. shipping point prices of New York Danish in the week ended January 21 averaged about 80 cents per 50-pound sack, less than half the high level of a year earlier. The Department of Agriculture, on January 25, announced intentions to buy cabbage in Upstate New York to assist growers in marketing their abundant supplies. Purchases will be made under a Section 32 surplus removal program, and distribution of cabbage, because of its perishable nature, will be limited to national school lunch programs and institutions. The program will tend to stabilize or bolster prices.

The bulk of cabbage for winter markets will come from winter production. While production is down slightly from the large crop of 1960, it still is about a fifth above the 10-year average. Prospective output in Arizona and Texas is about the same as last winter, but tonnage is down slightly in Florida and down almost a fifth in California. Shipping point prices in late January were materially below those of a year earlier. Assuming a more normal harvest pattern than last winter, when there was little overlap of competing areas, prices during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to continue substantially below those of last winter.

Prospective acreage of cabbage for early spring harvest is about a tenth larger than last year. Should yields average near those of 1955-59, production would be at least moderately larger than the small crop of last year, but considerably below average. Following large winter supplies, a crop this size would be fully ample to supply expected trade needs.

Onions. Materially fewer onions are available for distribution during the next 6 to 8 weeks than the relatively large holdings of a year earlier. Production of late summer onions, which furnish storage supplies through the winter, was about the same in 1960 as in 1959. But disappearance to January 1 was moderately larger than last season. Remaining stocks of sound onions held by growers and dealers, including cold storage stocks, on January 1 amounted to 5.2 million hundredweight. This was 8 percent less than a year earlier, but 9 percent above the recent 10-year average. Holdings were about the same as a year ago in the eastern States, and a little larger in the central States. But stocks in the West were down a fourth from the high level of a year earlier.

In addition to active domestic demand, bookings for export in recent weeks have been unusually heavy. Indications are that storage supplies in northern Europe did not keep well, thus resulting in unusually heavy demand for U. S. onions. Prices to growers have moved up sharply from early January levels, and at least into mid-spring are likely to average well above the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

Acreage of onions for early spring harvest is down 18 percent from last year. Most of the decline, however, is in the dry land areas of the

Coastal Bend, where yields per acre are relatively low. Thus, production, though likely to be materially below the large output of 1960, is not expected to be down nearly as much as average. Adverse weather delayed planting in some areas, and necessitated replanting in others. This is likely to result in relatively light movement until late March.

Growers and shippers in South Texas recently voted their approval of authority for a Federal marketing agreement and order program to regulate the handling of onions grown in that area, and the Secretary of Agriculture issued such an order to become effective February 6. The order authorizes regulation of shipments by grade, size, quality, pack and container, for any or all varieties grown in the area.

Carrots. During December, shipments of carrots from fall-producing areas combined with light early shipments from winter areas. Total unloads in the 38 cities during December were about the same as in December 1959, and prices to growers averaged about the same as a year earlier. However, acreage of winter carrots is down sharply, yields are lower and production, mostly in Texas and California, is down about a third from the high level of last winter. By early January, this cut in supplies available in producing areas was reflected in substantially lighter marketings and generally higher prices compared with the previous January. Indications are that supplies of carrots during the next 6 to 8 weeks will continue materially smaller than those of last winter. Prices are expected to average substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. South Texas is operating under a Federal marketing agreement and order program which restricts shipments to specific grades and sizes.

Celery. Acreage of celery for winter harvest is substantially smaller than last winter. Although yields are expected to average a little higher than last winter, prospective production at 4.7 million hundredweight, is down a tenth from last year, and only slightly above the 1950-59 average.

Although smaller than a year earlier, marketings in the early weeks of January were fully ample. With larger supplies and more moderate prices for a number of other salad items than in the early weeks of last winter, demand for and prices of celery averaged somewhat below that of a year earlier. If total production of salad vegetables is close to current indications, prices received by growers for celery in the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will average close to those of a year earlier.

Lettuce. Early reports of lettuce acreage and condition indicate a winter crop of 10.3 million hundredweight. This is fractionally larger than last winter, and 18 percent above the recent 10-year average. Production in California, which accounts for about 70 percent of total winter tonnage, is about the same as the heavy output of last winter. Prospective tonnage also is about the same as last winter in Arizona, but up 15 percent in Texas.

Heavy supplies at shipping points in California may keep lettuce markets under some pressure during the next 6 to 8 weeks. However, California growers have a State marketing order program to restrict shipments when considered necessary. Such an order was in effect last winter, and was operated to keep marketings about in balance with trade demand. A substantial part of the California crop was not marketed. South Texas is operating under a Federal order program restricting shipments to certain grades and sizes.

Tomatoes. Production of winter tomatoes in Florida, estimated on January 1 at 2.6 million hundredweight, was about 1 million hundredweight larger than last winter, and almost 50 percent above the 1950-59 average. The small production last winter was due mainly to adverse weather, which sharply reduced plantings.

Cold and some frost on January 22 caused spotted damage to the crop in Florida. However, overall damage appeared to be light. Marketings from the crop, in the early weeks of January were about a third larger than a year earlier, and prices to growers were much below the high levels of last winter. Imports of tomatoes, mostly from Mexico, were lighter than a year earlier. However, partly as a result of U. S. demand last winter, when imports exceeded domestic production, planting of stake tomatoes on the West Coast of Mexico are about double those of a year ago. This means potentially heavy supplies available for export to this country. Quantities imported from Mexico will depend primarily on how many the U. S. market will take at favorable prices. In any event, total supplies of tomatoes available on domestic markets are expected to continue materially larger than last winter.

Watermelons. January intentions reports indicate that growers in Florida and California plan to plant about 80,000 acres of watermelons for late spring harvest. This is slightly below last year. Yields last year were about a third above the recent 5-year average. Production in Florida was particularly burdensome, prices were low and about an eighth of the crop was not harvested.

Early January reports indicate that planting and preparation of fields for planting the 1961 late spring crop was proceeding on schedule. Early planted fields in South Florida were in good condition, with excellent vine growth. The intended 1961 acreage, with average abandonment and 1954-58 average yields, would result in about a fourth less tonnage than in 1960. Barring serious bunching or overlap of harvest, a crop of this size would find a ready market at prices well above the low levels of last year.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Little Change in Acreage; Production and Value Up From 1959

Total production of vegetables for commercial processing in 1960 amounted to 7.3 million tons, about 6 percent more than 1959 and 11 percent more than the 1949-58 average. The increase over the previous year was due to substantially larger production of tomatoes, lima beans, snap beans, and cabbage for kraut. Asparagus production also was up moderately. Production of spinach and cucumbers for pickles was about the same as in 1959, while output of sweet corn and green peas was materially smaller. Total harvested acreage for processing at 1.6 million acres was about the same as in 1959.

Total value of 1960 vegetables for processing amounted to \$285 million, a tenth more than in 1959 and 8 percent more than average. About two-thirds of the total increase in value was accounted for by the substantially larger tonnage and moderately higher prices for tomatoes. But values of asparagus, lima beans, and snap beans also were up materially as a result of larger production and higher prices. Value of cabbage for kraut was up as a result of increased production, and value of cucumbers for pickles was up because of higher prices. Value of sweet corn was down as a result of smaller tonnage, and values of green peas and spinach were down because of smaller crops and slightly lower prices.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1960 Pack Probably Up Moderately From 1959

Production data and incomplete pack statistics indicate that the aggregate pack of canned vegetables was moderately larger this season than last. Among major items, packs of canned snap beans, tomatoes, and tomato juice were moderately larger in 1960 than in 1959, while sauerkraut and tomato catsup and chili sauce were substantially larger. But the canned pack of green peas was down 8 percent, and the pack of corn down 14 percent. Production of cucumbers for pickles was about the same as in 1959, and spinach only fractionally smaller.

The larger total production of processed vegetables in 1960 compared with 1959 resulted mainly from higher yields for tomatoes, and larger acreages and higher average yields per acre for lima beans, snap beans, and cabbage for kraut.

Remaining Supplies a Little Under a Year Ago

Indications are that aggregate supplies of canned vegetables remaining for distribution this season are slightly to moderately smaller than a year earlier. Recent stocks data indicate materially larger holdings of sauerkraut, tomato catsup and chili sauce, and pumpkin and squash. More than offsetting these increases, however, are substantial declines for sweet corn and green peas, and a slight decline for asparagus. Although recent stocks data are not available for other items, indications are that remaining supplies of lima beans are larger than a year ago, but tomatoes and cucumber pickles probably are smaller.

Movement of canned vegetables during the first half of the current season was generally more active than a year earlier, when distributor demand was slow. Prices so far this season have averaged moderately higher than a year ago for most canned items. With continued good demand in prospect, supported by a high level of disposable income, and with higher processing and distribution costs, prices of most items into mid-1961 are expected to remain above those of a year earlier.

Indications are that movement of canned vegetables during the remainder of the season is likely to be about the same as last season. If so, this would mean at least moderately lower stocks of canned items at the end of the season than at the beginning. It appears, at this time, that anticipated trade needs next season would justify some increase in acreage and production of a number of items. However, growers and processors should keep in mind that canned vegetables in general have been in rather heavy supply during the past three or four seasons, and should keep any planned increases within the limits of existing markets. The Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide containing detailed suggestions for the various processing crops will be released in February.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1960 Pack Larger Than That of 1959

Although pack figures for most frozen vegetable items are not available, indications are that the total pack was moderately to substantially larger than that of 1959. The pack of green peas at 294 million pounds was 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the pack of asparagus at 33 million pounds was about the same as the previous year. The pack of cut corn at 131 million pounds was 8 percent larger than in 1959. Also, tonnage produced for freezing and recent cold storage holdings indicate larger packs of lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, broccoli, and "other" vegetables. The pack of frozen potatoes also was up sharply from a year earlier.

Remaining Supplies Substantially Larger Than a Year Ago

Cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1 amounted to 852 million pounds, about a tenth more than last year, and more than a tenth above the 1955-59 average. Stocks of green peas and mixed peas and carrots were materially smaller than a year ago. But holdings of frozen asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, corn, spinach, and mixed and "other" items were moderately to substantially larger than a year ago.

Prospects for Next Few Months

Frozen peas are in fairly light supply, but supplies of other major items are ample to heavy. Total carryover stocks of frozen vegetables at the end of the current season probably will be slightly to moderately larger than those of a year earlier. Although a few items may sell lower, the demand for frozen vegetables continues to expand and most items are expected to move into trade channels at the same to moderately higher price levels than last year. On the whole, frozen items are encountering less competition from canned vegetables than a year earlier when supplies of canned were larger and prices somewhat lower.

POTATOES

1960 Production and Price

Supplies of both old and new crop potatoes were smaller in the winter of 1959-60 than a year earlier. Demand was good and movement to food processing outlets significantly larger than in the previous winter. Average prices to growers were about double the low levels of a year earlier. Also, adverse weather delayed plantings and development of the spring crop in the Southeast. This delay extended the season of heavy demand for storage potatoes, and helped to maintain relatively high prices to growers through early spring. In May heavy shipments from the big late spring crop, up a fifth from that of 1959, started prices on a seasonal decline. The price decline continued into October as movement increased from the summer and then the fall crop. Except for a few weeks in late spring, however, prices to growers in 1960, for the country as a whole, remained above those of a year earlier.

Moderately More
Potatoes Than a Year Ago

Supplies of potatoes available into early spring probably will be moderately larger than those of a year earlier. Storage stocks of fall crop potatoes are up moderately from a year ago, and production for winter harvest is expected to be substantially larger.

Total stocks of potatoes held by growers and dealers in the 26 fall crop States, on January 1, amounted to about 104 million hundredweight (table 2). This was about 6 million hundredweight more than last year, and 10 million more than the 1950-59 average. Compared with a year ago, more of the current stocks are located in the eastern and central States and less in the West. January 1 stocks in the 8 eastern States totaled 40.7 million hundredweight, up 9 percent from 1960. Most of the increased holdings over last year were in Maine and New York. Stocks in the 9 central States amounted to 25.5 million hundredweight, about a tenth more than a year ago. Substantially larger holdings in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin more than offset declines in Michigan and Indiana. Total holdings in the 9 western States on January 1, at 37.7 million hundredweight, were fractionally larger than a year earlier. Among the more important States in the West, stocks were significantly larger than a year ago in Idaho and Washington. But these increases were about offset by declines in Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States, by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States 1/
	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>
	39.9	22.2	31.4	93.4
1950-59 Av.				
1955	35.2	23.9	29.0	88.2
1956	38.1	17.0	31.6	86.8
1957	43.0	23.2	34.0	100.2
1958	38.2	16.0	36.4	90.6
1959	43.0	23.3	42.0	108.3
1960	37.4	22.8	37.4	97.6
1961	40.7	25.5	37.7	103.9

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Most of the storage potatoes are in areas operating under marketing agreements and order programs similar to those of the past several seasons. Regulations under the orders restrict marketings of tablestock potatoes to the better qualities and preferred sizes. These programs, the trade's demonstrated ability to follow orderly marketing practices, and strong processor demand are expected to give the market considerable support. In the West, where holdings are about the same as a year ago, prices to growers into late winter may average about the same as a year earlier. Because of moderately larger supplies of round white potatoes in the eastern and central States, prices to growers in these areas are likely to average somewhat below those of a year earlier.

Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California is estimated at 4.5 million hundredweight, more than a third above the small crop of last winter, but only moderately above average. Also, early spring production may be above the 3.5 million hundredweight of last year. Acreage for early spring harvest, practically all of it in Florida, is down 9 percent. But yields may be substantially above the low levels of 1960, when the potatoes failed to size up properly.

Intentions reports indicate that potato farmers plan to plant about 2 percent more acreage than last year to the important late spring crop. Producers in California, which grows about 60 percent of total late spring tonnage, plan a 12 percent increase in acreage. But intended acreage in the Southeast, which supplies the bulk of the remaining tonnage, is down moderately. If growers stick to these intentions, yields by States near the average of recent years would result in a production close to the heavy production of last year.

Smaller Exports in
Prospect Than Year Earlier

U. S. foreign trade in potatoes is relatively small, with exports typically 2 to 3 times as large as imports. Largely because of small supplies in Canada, chief U. S. customer, exports of potatoes in the first half of 1960 amounted to about 2.6 million hundredweight, about 50 percent more than the recent 5-year average. Imports, most of which came from Canada, were very light. Since supplies of potatoes in Canada are considerably larger than a year ago, exports to that country and total exports in the first 6 months of 1961 are expected to be substantially smaller than a year earlier. Imports of potatoes into the U. S. probably will be somewhat larger than the very light volume of a year earlier.

Acreage-Marketing Guide
for Summer and Fall Potatoes

Information is not yet available on the probable supply and price situation for potatoes after mid-year. However, the Department of Agriculture publishes suggested acreage-marketing guides for the various seasonal groups in an attempt to help farmers adjust production to normal market needs. Detailed acreage-marketing guides for States producing for early summer, late summer and fall harvests will be released in February. Copies may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.

SWEETPOTATOES

1960 Crop Substantially
Smaller Than 1959

Acreage of sweetpotatoes harvested in 1960 was down about a fifth from 1959, with all major areas reporting cuts. The cut was due in part to adverse weather at planting time. Growing conditions in the Southeast were not favorable early in the season, but improved as the season progressed. Indicated average yield for the U. S., at 70 hundredweight per acre, was record high. Production of 15.7 million hundredweight was 17 percent below 1959 and about a fifth below the recent 10-year average. Production in Louisiana, most important producing State, was down a fourth.

Supplies Down, Prices Likely
to Continue Above Last Season

Production data together with unloads in the 38 cities since the beginning of the crop year, indicate that remaining supplies of sweetpotatoes are materially smaller than a year ago. Combined production in New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and California was 15 percent smaller in 1960 than in 1959. These States will furnish the bulk of marketings during the remaining months of the season. Data on unloads indicate that so

far this season movement from the 6 States has been down from the previous season more than the decline in production. Thus, remaining supplies in these States, while smaller than a year ago probably are not down as much as production.

Demand for sweetpotatoes appears to be about the same this season as last. Heavy marketings from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia during the early part of the season held prices to growers in that area below year earlier levels. But marketings from the much smaller Louisiana crop, and from other States in the Southeast were lighter than a year earlier, and prices in most States averaged higher. Prices to growers in mid-December, all areas combined, averaged \$4.93 per hundredweight, compared with \$3.55 in mid-December 1959. Prices for the smaller remaining supplies are expected to continue well above those of a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Total Supplies and Supplies of
Colored Classes Close to Those
Of Last Season; White Down Moderately

Overall supplies of dry edible beans for distribution in the 1960-61 marketing season were slightly smaller than those of last season. Somewhat larger stocks at the beginning of the current season were a little more than offset by a moderate decrease in the size of the crop. Production in 1960 amounted to 17.9 million hundredweight compared with 18.9 million in 1959 (table 3). Production of white classes in 1960 was 8.2 million hundredweight compared with 9.4 million in 1959, and production of colored classes was 7.1 million hundredweight compared with 6.7 million last season, however, stocks of colored beans at the beginning of the season were smaller than a year earlier and white classes, materially larger. Thus, changes in supplies compared with last season are not nearly as large as changes in production.

Indications are that supplies of colored beans available in the current season were slightly larger than those of last season. Production of Pintos at 4.4 million hundredweight, was slightly larger than last season and beginning stocks were a little above those of a year earlier. Production of small reds was down about a tenth from last season, and beginning stocks were considerably smaller. Thus, supplies of this class were substantially below those of last season. Production of red kidney beans in 1960 was much above the short crop of 1959. Total supplies of red kidney beans were more than a third above the small supplies of last season, and somewhat above domestic and export requirements in most recent years. Among less important colored classes, supplies of both pink and cranberry beans were substantially smaller than last season. Colored classes taken together make up about 38 percent of the total supply of dry beans available this season, compared with 36 percent last season.

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1949-58 and annual 1955-60

Class	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1/
	1949-58	bags 2/						
White:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pea, navy	4,108	4,475	5,108	3,433	5,101	3,6,096	3,5,915	
Great Northern	1,916	1,948	1,808	1,501	1,972	2,255	1,605	
Small white	655	836	682	681	723	3,891	3,586	
White marrow	79	36	47	52	44	37	46	
White kidney	16	8	11	25	29	---	---	
Yelloweye	128	61	143	118	124	80	78	
Total, white	6,901	7,364	7,799	5,810	7,993	9,359	8,230	
Colored:								
Pink	467	414	400	397	456	268	314	
Pinto	3,964	3,586	3,349	4,900	4,884	4,369	4,442	
Red kidney	1,326	1,025	1,862	1,307	1,379	988	1,468	
Small red	833	1,000	746	724	1,463	827	739	
Cranberry	140	78	169	64	93	204	88	
Total, colored	6,730	6,103	6,526	7,392	8,275	6,656	7,051	
Lima:								
Large	1,166	1,077	1,024	943	1,093	916	756	
Baby	661	318	559	345	356	412	467	
Total, lima	1,827	1,395	1,583	1,288	1,449	1,328	1,223	
Other:								
Black Turtle Soup	29	29	44	44	86	85	133	
Blackeye	729	962	654	793	919	841	570	
Garbanzo	41	28	89	30	89	65	86	
Other	526	768	523	269	364	519	616	
Total, other	1,325	1,787	1,310	1,136	1,458	1,510	1,405	
United States	16,784	16,649	17,218	15,626	19,175	18,853	17,909	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis. 3/ Includes flat small white.

Overall supplies of white beans available this season were moderately smaller than a year earlier as a result of a substantially smaller crop. However, overall supplies are above most other recent years with supplies of pea beans very large. Acreage of dry beans in Michigan, principal producer of pea beans, was slightly larger than that of 1959, yields were moderately lower, and production of pea beans at 5.9 million 100-pound bags, was down only slightly from the large crop of 1959. Because of larger beginning stocks, total supplies were as large to slightly larger than last season. On the other hand, production of Great Northern, second largest of the white classes, was only 1.6 million hundredweight, compared with 2.3 million in 1959. Since carryover stocks were not a large item, total supplies of this class were about a fourth smaller than the large supplies of last season. Production and total supplies of small white beans were also materially smaller than in the

previous season. Supplies of baby lima beans probably are larger than those of a year ago, but supplies of the more popular large lima are considerably smaller. Supplies of blackeye beans, mostly in California, also are substantially smaller than last season.

Total Disappearance May
Be Smaller Than Last Season

Domestic use of dry beans in the current season is likely to be about the same as last season. This would leave somewhat less total beans available for export this season than last. However, foreign buyers last season did not take all beans available. Also, foreign demand, though expected to remain good probably will not be as strong as last season. Because of the political situation in Cuba and some exchange problems, U. S. exports to that country, leading foreign market for our colored beans, are expected to be down substantially from last season. Considering overall supplies of colored classes available, growers should encounter relatively little difficulty in moving the 1960 crop. Among important white classes, substantially fewer great northerns will be available for export than a year earlier. But large supplies of pea beans are available, and export of this class again are expected to be heavy. Also, the Department of Agriculture, on January 24, announced plans to purchase 1960-crop pea beans for distribution to needy families.

Price Prospects

Although supplies of pea beans are heavy, both domestic use and exports are expected to be very large. Carryover stocks probably will be smaller at the end of the season than at the beginning. During the remainder of the season, prices to growers for this class are expected to average the same to moderately above both those of a year earlier and support levels. Prices of most other white classes probably will average the same to higher than those of last season and above support rates. Except for red kidney beans which may average close to support, prices for the moderate supplies of other classes of colored beans are expected to remain well above support levels. But prices of most colored classes are likely to average somewhat below the high levels of last season.

Support Program, and
Pricing Policy For 1960-Crop Beans

The national average support price for 1960-crop dry edible beans at \$5.35 per hundredweight, is the same level as for the 1959 crop. Because of a shift in production toward classes with the lower levels of support, however, prices for all classes are 3 cents per hundredweight higher than last season. Through December 31, 1960 a total of 2.8 million hundredweight of 1960-crop dry beans had been placed under price support loans and purchase agreements. The great bulk of these were pea beans, but smaller quantities of pintos, small reds and great northerns also were involved. Total quantity under the program was substantially larger than the 1.8 million hundredweight which had been placed under these programs at the same date last season.

On November 25, the Department announced the pricing policy for 1960-crop pea beans taken over under the support programs. Such beans will be sold at the higher of the domestic price or the statutory minimum price, which is 105 percent of the 1960 support rate plus reasonable carrying charges. The pricing policy, which applies to both domestic and export sales, is designed to encourage maximum movement of dry pea beans into commercial market channels. The policy removes any uncertainty regarding CCC prices of such beans taken over under the support program, and should make possible commercial holding of the bulk of the dry pea bean inventory.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supplies of Dry Field Peas Lighter Than a Year Earlier

Indications are that supplies of dry field peas are substantially smaller than last season, but about in line with the 1949-58 average. Production in 1960, at 3.1 million 100-pound bags, was about a third smaller than the big crop of 1959, and slightly below average. Production of Canadas and other smooth white and yellow kinds was about the same as in 1959. But production of Alaskas and other smooth green kinds was down more than 40 percent from 1959. Production of "other" kinds, principally wrinkled peas for seed also was down sharply. Although the decline in overall production was partly offset by materially larger beginning stocks, total supplies are considerably below those of last season.

The decline in production from 1959 was due to materially less acreage, and much lower average yield. Partly as a result of low prices for the 1959 crop, acreage of peas for harvest was down a tenth. Also, weather was generally unfavorable for development of the crop in 1960 and, except for irrigated acreage in the Columbia basin of Washington, yield was much lower than the 1959 record.

Overall Prices Near Those of a Year Earlier

Domestic use of dry field peas in the current season probably will be about the same as last season. Export demand though probably below the high level of last season is expected to remain good relative to most other recent years. After allowing for domestic market needs, supplies available for export are much smaller than last season. Prices to growers in December averaged \$4.16 per hundredweight about the same as in mid-December 1959. Prices to growers for the smaller supplies of Alaskas and other smooth green kinds of peas were above a year earlier, and probably will continue above. But prices for smooth white and yellow kinds were generally below a year ago, and may remain below those of last season.

TRENDS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN OF PRODUCTION OF SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING *

During the past two decades there has been rapid overall growth, and important changes in the regional pattern of production of sweet corn for processing. The following summarizes briefly the more important changes. No attempt is made to evaluate the complex forces which operated to bring about the changes.

Acreage of sweet corn for processing was only moderately larger in 1955-58 than in 1935-38, but average yield per acre was up about 60 percent. Total production over the period increased about 70 percent, from 832,000 tons to 1.4 million tons. However, the eastern part of the country did not share in the expansion.

The North Central region increased its tonnage sharply, and retained its dominant position in the industry with about two-thirds of the total national production. Other areas, however, experienced significant changes in relative importance. Production in the West expanded sharply from 18,000 to 212,000 tons, and gained in relative importance from about 2 to 15 percent of the total. About the same tonnage was produced in the South Atlantic region in 1955-58 as in the earlier period, but the regional share of the national total declined from 10 to 6 percent. Production in the North Atlantic region declined about a sixth, with a decline in relative importance from 16 to 8 percent of the U. S. total.

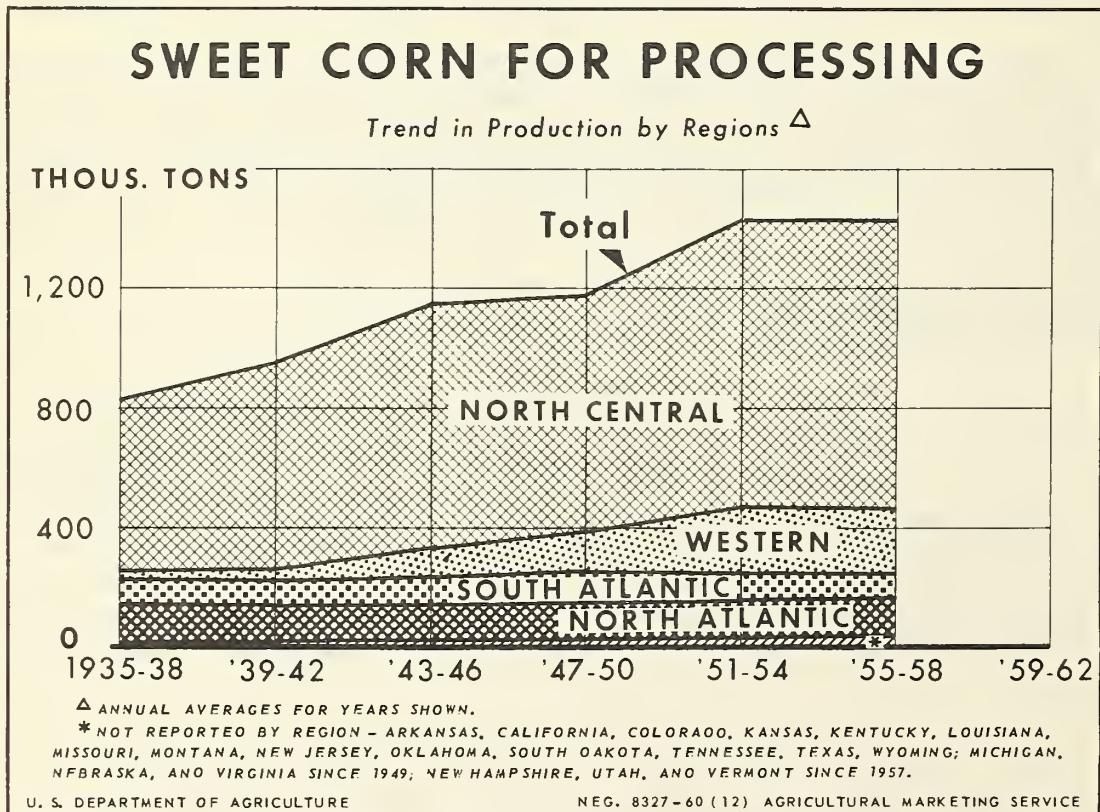


Table 4.--Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, United States, by regions, 4-year averages, 1935-58

Period	Acreage, by regions						Total
	North	Western	North	South	Not reported		
	Central		Atlantic	Atlantic	: by region 1/		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	288.9	7.1	48.2	38.6	6.7	389.5	
1939-42	273.9	11.1	44.0	38.4	8.2	375.6	
1943-46	359.7	27.0	53.2	49.7	8.5	498.1	
1947-50	306.4	34.5	47.8	40.7	10.2	439.6	
1951-54	323.8	48.6	44.1	39.5	14.5	470.5	
1955-58	294.4	40.3	34.2	32.5	15.7	417.1	
Yield per acre, by regions							
Period	North	Western	North	South	Not reported		Average
	Central		Atlantic	Atlantic	: by region 1/		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1935-38	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.1	
1939-42	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	
1943-46	2.3	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	
1947-50	2.6	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	
1951-54	2.9	4.6	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	
1955-58	3.3	5.3	3.2	2.6	3.6	3.4	
Production, by regions							
Period	North	Western	North	South	Not reported		Total
	Central		Atlantic	Atlantic	: by region 1/		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	
1935-38	580.0	17.9	130.9	86.2	17.1	832.1	
1939-42	692.8	37.9	117.7	86.4	21.5	956.3	
1943-46	821.2	92.4	125.8	91.6	20.2	1,151.2	
1947-50	792.0	136.8	125.2	99.9	27.5	1,181.4	
1951-54	953.8	225.1	125.9	88.8	38.1	1,431.7	
1955-58	971.7	212.3	108.7	85.1	56.8	1,434.6	
Production as percentage of U. S. total							
Period	North	Western	North	South	Not reported		Total
	Central		Atlantic	Atlantic	: by region 1/		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1935-38	69.7	2.2	15.7	10.4	2.0	100.0	
1939-42	72.5	4.0	12.3	9.0	2.2	100.0	
1943-46	71.3	8.0	10.9	8.0	1.8	100.0	
1947-50	67.0	11.6	10.6	8.5	2.3	100.0	
1951-54	66.6	15.7	8.8	6.2	2.7	100.0	
1955-58	67.7	14.8	7.6	5.9	4.0	100.0	

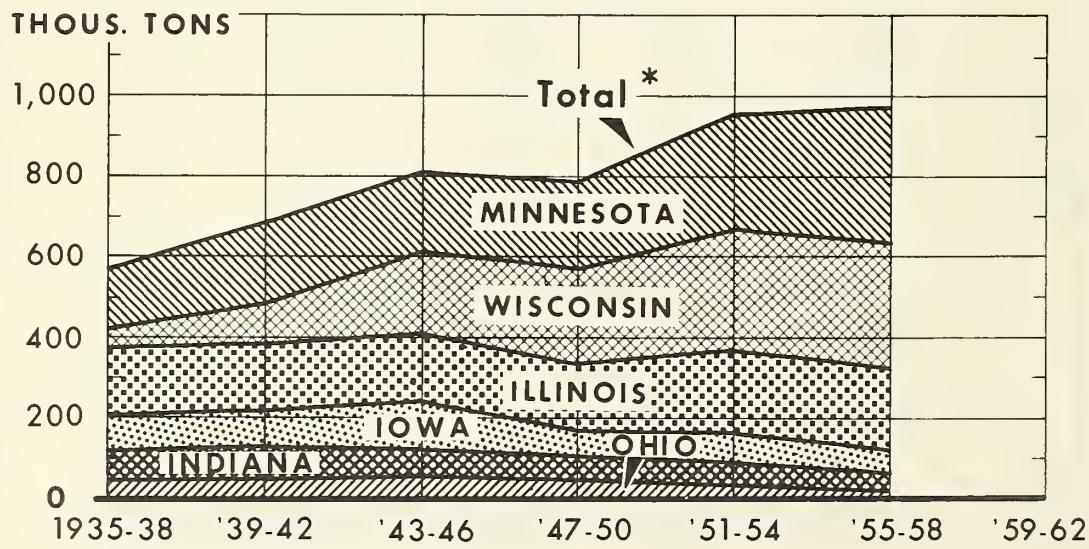
1/ Includes Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming; Michigan, Nebraska, and Virginia since 1949; New Hampshire, Utah, and Vermont since 1957.

Increase in the production of sweet corn for processing in the North Central region in the past 20 years about kept pace with the rapid national growth of the industry. Production in the North Central States, which accounts for about two-thirds of the U. S. total, increased from 580,000 tons in 1935-38 to 972,000 tons in 1955-58.

The increase in production during the period was due largely to a big increase in yield. Total acreage in the region was only slightly larger in 1955-58 than in the earlier period. Acreages in Wisconsin and Minnesota were up sharply. But these increases were largely offset by declines in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. The changes in acreage and yield resulted in large gains in production in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Production more than doubled in Minnesota, which in 1955-58 was the leading producer with 35 percent of the regional total. The growth of the industry in Wisconsin was much more rapid, with production increasing from 45,000 to 316,000 tons. This increased the relative importance of production in Wisconsin from 8 to 32 percent of the regional total. Although tonnage increased in Illinois, the State declined in relative importance from 29 to 21 percent of the total for the region. Production in Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio declined both in terms of actual tonnage and in relative importance.

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING

Trend in Production, Selected States, North Central Region Δ



Δ ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR YEARS SHOWN.

* FOR SOME PERIODS THE TOTAL IN THE CHART IS NOT QUITE AS LARGE AS THE TOTAL IN THE TABLE AS CONTINUOUS DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR MICHIGAN AND NEBRASKA.

Table 5.--Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Central Region, 4-year averages, 1935-58 1/

Period	Acreage, North Central Region								Total
	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Indiana	Ohio	Other 2/		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
1935-38	65.1	23.1	78.0	43.2	46.9	23.9	8.7	288.9	
1939-42	60.8	40.9	59.0	33.9	50.1	23.4	5.8	273.9	
1943-46	82.4	89.2	68.3	48.6	41.3	23.2	6.7	359.7	
1947-50	71.5	91.2	63.1	27.2	33.1	17.6	---	306.4	
1951-54	87.5	103.5	64.1	26.2	29.8	12.7	---	323.8	
1955-58	91.3	104.2	57.7	16.8	17.9	6.5	---	294.4	
Yield per acre, North Central Region									
Period	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Indiana	Ohio	Other 2/	Average	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1935-38	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	
1939-42	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.5	
1943-46	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3	
1947-50	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.5	---	2.6	
1951-54	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	---	2.9	
1955-58	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.7	---	3.3	
Production, North Central Region									
Period	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Indiana	Ohio	Other 2/	Total	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
1935-38	149.4	45.3	168.0	85.8	76.0	45.4	10.1	580.0	
1939-42	202.5	99.5	163.3	86.2	82.6	50.0	8.7	692.8	
1943-46	199.3	204.2	165.7	119.7	72.9	48.4	11.0	821.2	
1947-50	217.2	232.6	170.6	63.5	59.5	43.9	---	792.0	
1951-54	287.0	299.5	205.1	74.6	55.6	32.0	---	953.8	
1955-58	335.6	315.9	204.0	55.6	43.0	17.6	---	971.7	
Production as percentage of North Central Region									
Period	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	Indiana	Ohio	Other 2/	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1935-38	25.8	7.8	29.0	14.8	13.1	7.8	1.7	100.0	
1939-42	29.2	14.4	23.6	12.4	11.9	7.2	1.3	100.0	
1943-46	24.3	24.8	20.2	14.6	8.9	5.9	1.3	100.0	
1947-50	27.4	29.4	21.5	8.0	7.5	5.5	---	100.0	
1951-54	30.1	31.4	21.5	7.8	5.8	3.4	---	100.0	
1955-58	34.6	32.5	21.0	5.7	4.4	1.8	---	100.0	

1/ Does not include minor amounts in the following States for which separate acreage and production figures are not available: Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, and since 1949 Michigan and Nebraska.

2/ Includes Michigan and Nebraska.

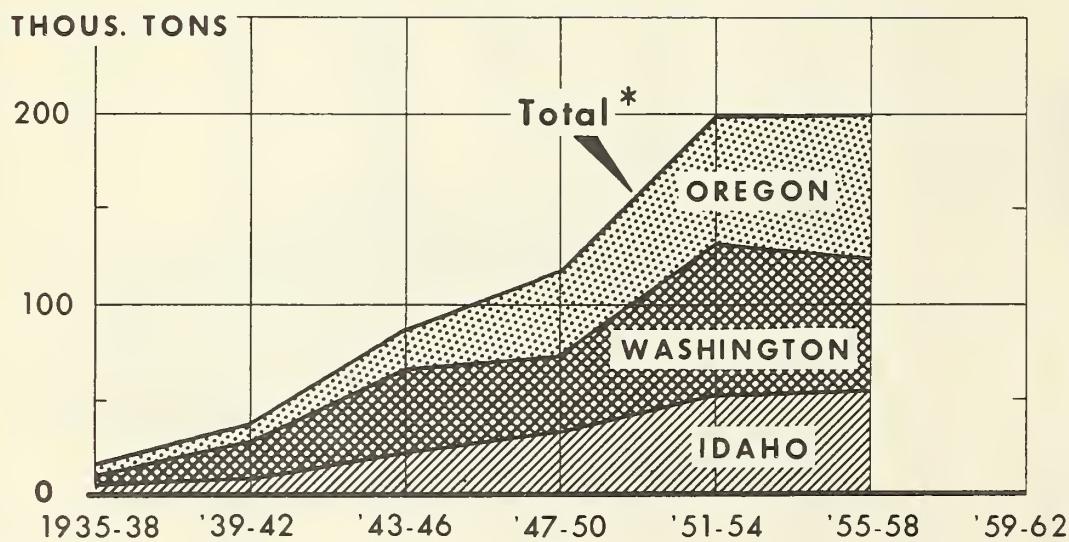
Compiled from Vegetables-Processing, USDA, AMS, annual reports.

The Western region ranks second in importance in production of sweet corn for processing, with 15 percent of the national total. Although small in relation to the total, growth of the industry in the region has been very rapid. Production for both canning and freezing expanded sharply. The West currently produces about half the total U. S. pack of frozen cut corn. During the two decades total acreage increased to almost 6 times that of 1935-38, while yield per acre doubled. Both acreage and yield increased sharply in each of the important producing States -- Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Since the mid-1940's, acreages in Washington and Oregon have fluctuated considerably, but tended to average about the same in one State as the other. Acreage increased substantially in Utah into the mid-1950's. Since that time separate data have not been reported for Utah.

Total production in the Western region increased more than tenfold, from only 18,000 tons to 212,000 tons. Production in Oregon jumped from 6,000 tons in 1935-38 to 75,000 in 1955-58, while output in Washington increased from 5,000 to 71,000 tons. Oregon gained slightly in relative importance, from 33 to 35 percent of the regional total, while Washington increased its share from 29 to 33 percent of the total. Tonnage in Idaho also increased sharply from 6,000 to 53,000 tons. But the State declined somewhat in relative importance, from 32 to 25 percent of the total for the region.

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING

Trend in Production, Selected States, Western Region[△]



[△] ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR YEARS SHOWN.

* FOR SOME PERIODS THE TOTAL IN THE CHART IS NOT QUITE AS LARGE AS THE TOTAL IN THE TABLE, AS CONTINUOUS DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR UTAH.

Table 6.--Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, Western Region, 4-year averages, 1935-58 1/

Period	Acreage, Western Region					Total
	Oregon	Washington	Idaho	Utah		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		
1935-38	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.2		7.1
1939-42	2.2	5.4	2.8	.7		11.1
1943-46	6.2	12.7	6.1	2.0		27.0
1947-50	10.8	10.2	8.1	5.4		34.5
1951-54	15.1	16.5	10.8	6.2		48.6
1955-58	14.8	13.4	9.4	---		40.3

	Yield per acre, Western Region					Average	
	Oregon	Washington	Idaho	Utah	:		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons			
1935-38	2.0	2.7	2.7	6.0		2.5	
1939-42	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.3		3.4	
1943-46	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2		3.4	
1947-50	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9		4.0	
1951-54	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.4		4.6	
1955-58	5.1	5.3	5.7	---		5.3	

	Production, Western Region					Total	
	Oregon	Washington	Idaho	Utah	:		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons			
1935-38	5.9	5.1	5.7	1.2		17.9	
1939-42	7.0	20.5	8.1	2.3		37.9	
1943-46	19.9	44.7	21.3	6.5		92.4	
1947-50	42.5	41.9	31.6	20.8		136.8	
1951-54	66.8	80.1	50.7	27.5		225.1	
1955-58	75.0	70.7	53.4	---		212.3	

	Production as percentage of Western Region					Total	
	Oregon	Washington	Idaho	Utah	:		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent			
1935-38	33.0	28.5	31.8	6.7		100.0	
1939-42	18.5	54.0	21.4	6.1		100.0	
1943-46	21.5	48.4	23.1	7.0		100.0	
1947-50	31.1	30.6	23.1	15.2		100.0	
1951-54	29.7	35.6	22.5	12.2		100.0	
1955-58	35.3	33.3	25.2	---		100.0	

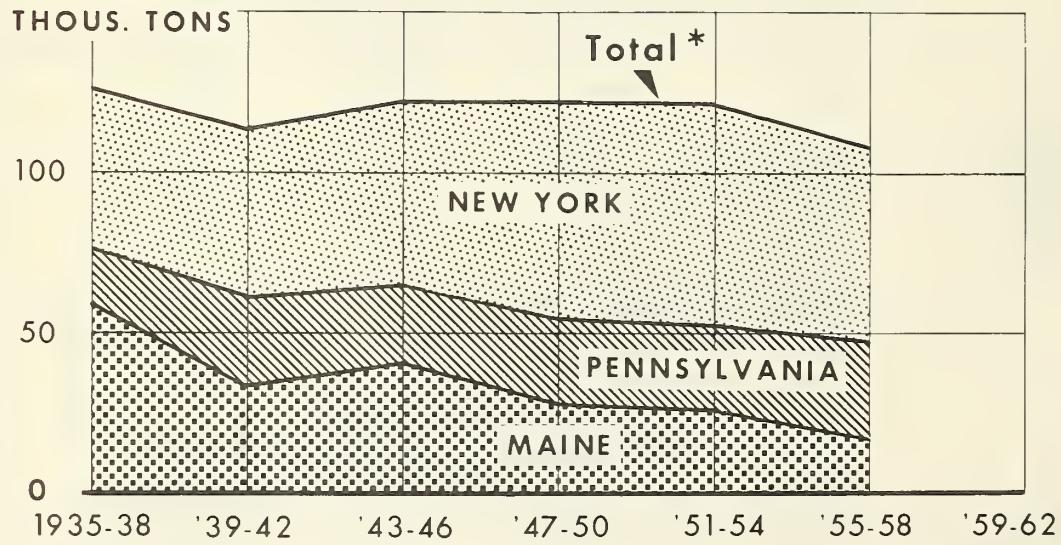
1/ Does not include minor amounts in the following States for which separate acreage and production figures are not available: California, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and since 1957 Utah.

Production of sweet corn for processing in the North Atlantic region declined about a sixth during the past 2 decades, from 131,000 tons in 1935-38 to 109,000 tons in 1955-58. The decline was due to a sharp reduction in acreage as average yield increased from 2.7 to 3.2 tons per acre. Only Pennsylvania showed an increase in acreage. Plantings were down sharply in Maine, accounting for most of the decline in acreage. On the other hand, yield per acre increased in all States. Among the larger producing States, sharpest increase in yield, 50 percent, was registered by New York.

Most striking change in production within the region during the 20-year period was the sharp decline in tonnage grown in Maine. The State in 1935-38 produced 58,000 tons of sweet corn for processing, 45 percent of the regional total. By 1955-58, however, output had declined to little more than 16,000 tons, only 15 percent of the total for the region. New York State became the dominant producer in the region, with 61,000 tons or 56 percent of the total. Production was up sharply in Pennsylvania, from 18,000 tons in the earlier period to 30,000 tons in 1955-58. This increased Pennsylvania's relative importance as a producer from 14 to 28 percent of the regional total. Acreage and production in New Hampshire, never very large, is no longer reported separately.

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING

Trend in Production, Selected States, North Atlantic Region △



△ ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR YEARS SHOWN.

* FOR SOME PERIODS THE TOTAL IN THE CHART IS NOT QUITE AS LARGE AS THE TOTAL IN THE TABLE, AS CONTINUOUS DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

Table 7.--Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Atlantic Region, 4-year averages, 1935-58 1/

Period	Acreage, North Atlantic Region						Total
	New York	Pennsylvania	Maine	Vermont	New Hampshire		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		
1935-38	22.2	8.6	15.4	1.2	0.8	48.2	
1939-42	21.0	12.6	9.0	1.0	.4	44.0	
1943-46	25.4	14.0	12.5	.9	.4	53.2	
1947-50	25.4	11.9	9.5	.7	.3	47.8	
1951-54	23.9	11.2	7.9	.7	.4	44.1	
1955-58	18.5	11.5	3.8	---	---	34.2	
Yield per acre, North Atlantic Region							
	New York	Pennsylvania	Maine	Vermont	New Hampshire	Average	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	
1939-42	2.5	2.2	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.7	
1943-46	2.3	1.7	3.2	2.6	3.8	2.4	
1947-50	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.0	2.6	
1951-54	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.9	
1955-58	3.3	2.6	4.3	---	---	3.2	
Production, North Atlantic Region							
	New York	Pennsylvania	Maine	Vermont	New Hampshire	Total	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	48.6	18.0	58.5	3.3	2.5	130.9	
1939-42	52.2	27.7	33.3	3.0	1.5	117.7	
1943-46	57.2	24.3	40.5	2.3	1.5	125.8	
1947-50	67.2	26.9	27.8	2.1	1.2	125.2	
1951-54	69.8	27.0	25.2	2.2	1.7	125.9	
1955-58	60.8	30.3	16.4	---	---	108.7	
Production as percentage of North Atlantic Region							
	New York	Pennsylvania	Maine	Vermont	New Hampshire	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	37.1	13.8	44.7	2.5	1.9	100.0	
1939-42	44.4	23.5	28.3	2.5	1.3	100.0	
1943-46	45.5	19.3	32.2	1.8	1.2	100.0	
1947-50	53.6	21.5	22.2	1.7	1.0	100.0	
1951-54	55.5	21.4	20.0	1.7	1.4	100.0	
1955-58	55.9	27.9	15.1	---	---	100.0	

1/ Does not include minor amounts in the following States for which separate acreage and production figures are not available: New Jersey and since 1957 New Hampshire and Vermont.

The South Atlantic region is not a big factor in the production of sweet corn for processing, accounting in 1955-58 for only 6 percent of the U. S. total. Tonnage produced in 1955-58 was about the same as in 1935-38. Like most other areas, acreage in the region increased substantially during World War II. But the increase failed to hold, and in the 1955-58 period acreage averaged about a sixth less than in the immediate prewar period. This decline in acreage was about offset by higher average yield per acre. However, the increase in yield has been relatively moderate, and yield in the most recent period, at 2.6 tons per acre, averaged only half that in the Western region and substantially below that of the North Atlantic and North Central States.

Production in the South Atlantic region in 1955-58 amounted to 85,000 tons, about the same as the 86,000 tons for the 1935-38 period. Maryland lost a little in relative importance, but remained the dominant State in the region. About 85 percent of the reported tonnage for the region in 1955-58 was produced in Maryland, with the remainder in Delaware. Production in Virginia is no longer reported separately.

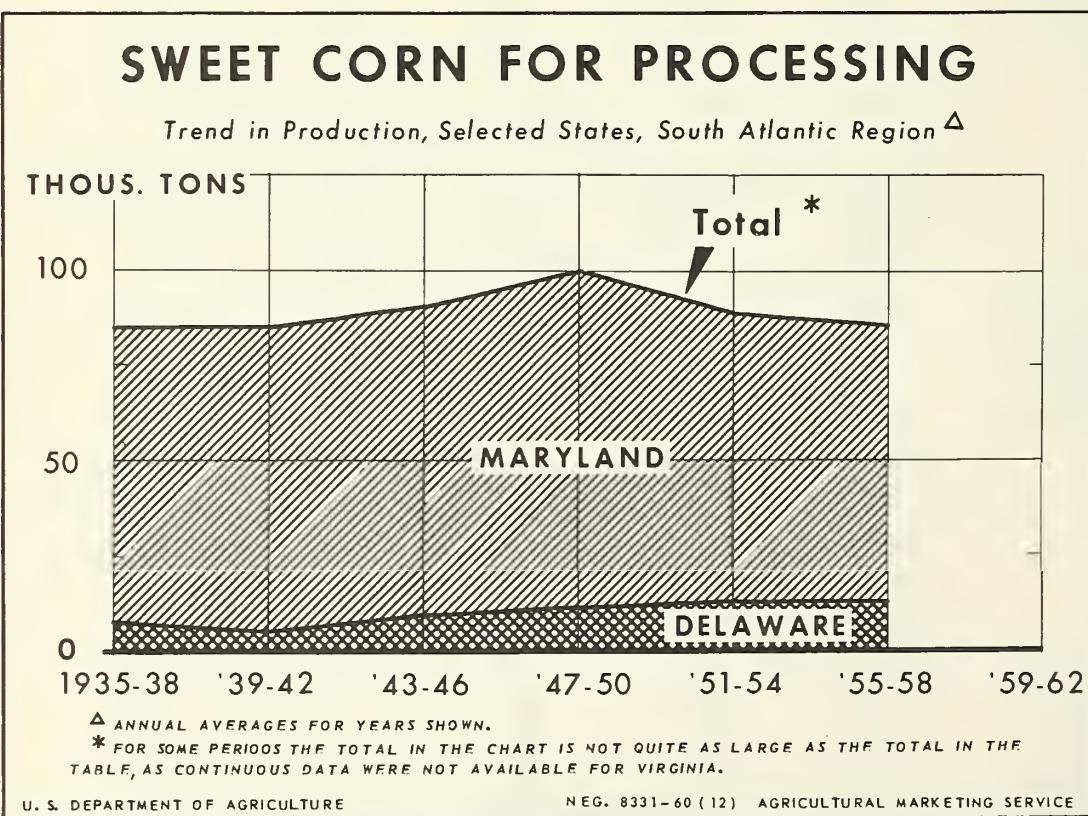


Table 8--Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Atlantic Region, 4-year averages, 1935-58 1/

Period	Acreage, South Atlantic Region				
	Maryland	Delaware	Virginia	Total	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
1935-38	34.9	3.1	0.6		38.6
1939-42	35.6	2.2	.6		38.4
1943-46	44.0	4.8	.9		49.7
1947-50	36.3	4.1	---		40.7
1951-54	34.6	4.9	---		39.5
1955-58	27.8	4.7	---		32.5
Yield per acre, South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Delaware	Virginia	Average	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1935-38	2.2	2.7	1.3		2.2
1939-42	2.2	2.4	2.0		2.2
1943-46	1.8	2.0	1.6		1.8
1947-50	2.4	2.8	---		2.5
1951-54	2.2	2.6	---		2.2
1955-58	2.6	2.7	---		2.6
Production, South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Delaware	Virginia	Total	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	
1935-38	76.9	8.5	0.8		86.2
1939-42	80.0	5.2	1.2		86.4
1943-46	80.6	9.6	1.4		91.6
1947-50	87.7	11.4	---		99.9
1951-54	76.2	12.6	---		88.8
1955-58	72.6	12.5	---		85.1
Production as percentage of South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Delaware	Virginia	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1935-38	89.2	9.9	0.9		100.0
1939-42	92.6	6.0	1.4		100.0
1943-46	88.0	10.5	1.5		100.0
1947-50	87.8	11.4	---		100.0
1951-54	85.8	14.2	---		100.0
1955-58	85.3	14.7	---		100.0

1/ Does not include minor amounts in the following State for which separate acreage and production figures are not available: Virginia since 1949.

Table 9.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes	8,350	9,400	9,300	318	376	418	9.23	9.09	8.88
Asparagus	43,440	48,700	46,650	1,150	1,253	1,281	13.41	13.67	13.71
Beans, lima	17,970	12,100	12,450	457	285	339	8.28	10.01	8.23
Beans, snap	157,080	127,350	127,380	5,215	4,378	4,539	8.38	9.10	8.50
Beets	6,550	4,200	4,550	690	461	525	2.67	2.52	2.52
Broccoli 1/	39,890	40,650	42,030	2,004	2,121	2,308	8.18	7.87	8.09
Brussels sprouts 1/	5,680	5,710	5,610	558	686	720	9.25	8.59	9.05
Cabbage 2/	131,880	117,910	120,610	21,923	18,857	21,369	1.69	2.43	2.03
Cantaloups 3/	128,970	126,400	128,670	11,893	12,826	12,573	4.10	4.39	4.31
Carrots 1/ 4/	79,570	67,200	70,450	14,949	14,469	15,900	3.04	2.94	2.38
Cauliflower 1/	30,780	27,500	30,000	4,619	4,116	4,851	3.39	3.38	3.27
Celery 1/ 4/	35,920	38,410	36,390	14,337	15,527	14,872	3.82	3.27	3.34
Corn, sweet	205,230	213,950	201,350	11,696	13,291	12,984	3.58	3.66	4.03
Cucumbers	49,860	48,800	50,050	3,804	3,751	4,064	5.01	5.76	5.00
Eggplant	4,800	5,000	4,800	470	503	480	4.87	6.19	5.49
Escarole	5,240	7,500	7,200	661	938	934	4.58	4.28	4.65
Garlic 1/ 4/	2,360	3,200	5,400	167	272	459	11.31	9.47	7.70
Honey balls	260	---	---	23	---	---	6.11	---	---
Honey dews	10,870	8,860	9,800	1,433	1,251	1,362	4.68	5.56	4.95
Kale 1/	2,760	2,500	2,000	198	175	150	3.96	4.00	5.80
Lettuce	215,850	219,580	221,350	30,807	33,081	35,992	4.16	4.09	4.35
Onions 1/ 4/	117,980	114,440	102,060	22,392	25,761	26,232	2.75	2.19	2.09
Peas, green	15,630	7,150	6,250	500	273	246	7.94	10.17	9.25
Peppers, green	41,620	43,650	41,750	2,566	2,969	3,195	8.55	9.49	8.15
Shallots	5,630	3,300	2,500	148	62	51	7.24	6.34	5.04
Spinach	39,000	29,820	28,830	1,964	1,586	1,591	5.78	6.52	6.74
Tomatoes	229,710	201,120	170,020	18,996	19,874	18,856	6.82	7.37	7.77
Watermelons	407,240	385,400	403,150	29,587	28,585	33,001	1.36	1.67	1.26
Total	2,040,120	1,919,800	1,890,600	203,525	207,727	219,292			

1/ Includes some quantities used for processing.

2/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

3/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.

4/ Includes production used for dehydration.

Table 10.—Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1959, 1960, and 1961
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Dec. 5-31, 1959			Dec. 3-30, 1960			Jan. 1-22, 1960			Dec. 31, 1960 - Jan. 19, 1961		
	Rail, boat and air	Truck Im- ports 1/	Total boat and air	Rail, boat Total and air	Truck Im- ports Total and air	Truck Im- ports Total and air	Rail, boat Total and air	Truck Im- ports Total and air	Rail, boat Total and air	Truck Im- ports Total and air	Rail, boat Total and air	
Asparagus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Beans, lima, snap and fava	72	320	111	503	184	413	102	699	130	350	38	
Beets	1	29	---	30	1	34	---	35	---	27	1	
Broccoli	189	94	---	283	127	83	---	210	113	98	27	
Cabbage	561	1,647	64	2,272	371	2,125	---	2,496	757	1,619	34	
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	---	1	---	1	17	4	31	52	---	60	60	
Carrots	611	750	4	1,365	464	874	90	1,428	641	733	---	
Cauliflower	169	492	---	661	150	649	---	799	210	311	---	
Celery	1,458	1,370	---	2,828	1,484	1,233	---	2,717	975	989	---	
Corn	14	96	3	113	56	184	3	243	5	62	6	
Cucumbers	7	160	84	251	168	348	65	581	42	191	153	
Escarole and endive	23	141	---	164	73	205	6	284	66	174	3	
Lettuce and romaine	3,164	2,343	4	5,511	3,090	2,576	---	5,666	2,501	1,857	---	
Onions 3/	569	1,224	9	1,802	593	1,524	43	2,160	545	1,324	32	
Peas, green	28	15	7	50	14	7	16	37	2	23	25	
Peppers	95	204	123	422	218	329	141	688	36	266	162	
Spinach	195	157	---	352	133	169	---	302	196	110	---	
Tomatoes	252	1,639	571	2,462	552	1,476	681	2,709	156	791	847	
Turnips and rutabagas	---	201	199	400	1	192	210	403	2	256	145	
Watermelons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,438	81	3	1,522	1,291	81	1	1,373	1,399	76	---	
Total	8,846	10,964	1,182	20,992	8,987	12,506	1,389	22,882	7,774	9,236	1,505	
Potatoes	5,867	5,292	16	11,175	5,002	6,509	14	11,525	5,836	5,188	7	
Sweetpotatoes	20	1,475	---	1,495	9	1,390	---	1,399	7	888	---	
Grand total	14,733	17,731	1,198	33,662	13,998	20,405	1,403	35,806	13,617	15,312	1,512	

1/ Revised to reflect more realistic quantities — reference special notice in June 13, 1960, Weekly Shipments -- Unloads Summary, AMS.
2/ Except watermelons. 3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipollinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Table 11.--Vegetables fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961

Market and Commodity	State of Origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1959-60		1960-61			
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			: 17	: 15	: 19	: 15	: 13	: 17
<u>New York</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Valentine	Florida	Bu. hamper	: 4.75	6.50	4.00 3.75 4.00 5.75			
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's small crt.	: 3.50	4.00	5.00 3.65 3.65 3.75			
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	: ---	---	2.50 --- --- 2.25			
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	: ---	3.38	2.00 1.00 1.12 1.15			
Carrots, bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 WGA crt.	: 4.40	5.75	6.25 4.50 6.75 5.75			
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	: 4.85	5.50	4.75 4.60 6.75 6.00			
Cauliflower	Texas	Long Island crt. 12's	: ---	---	4.13 --- --- 3.25			
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	: ---	2.75	2.50 --- 2.60 3.25			
Celery, Pascal	California	2½ doz. 16 in. crt.	: 4.75	4.65	4.75 3.85 3.60 5.00			
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	: 3.35	5.00	4.25 2.15 5.00 5.25			
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	: 6.50	11.00	8.50 4.50 4.00 7.75			
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	: 5.25	6.00	5.00 5.00 3.50 3.60			
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	: 3.25	4.50	1.50 2.50 1.60 1.65			
Lettuce, Iceberg type	California	2 doz. crt.	: 3.25	4.50	5.50 --- 3.25 4.25			
Onions, yellow, large size	Idaho	50 lb. sack	: 2.50	2.40	2.65 2.60 2.60 2.70			
Onions, yellow, medium size	New York(west)	50 lb. sack	: 1.60	1.50	1.50 1.22 1.30 1.65			
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt. med.-lge.	: ---	8.00	4.00 --- 6.25 4.00			
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	: ---	2.15	1.90 --- --- 3.00			
Tomatoes, green, ripe, turning	Florida	6 x 6 60-lb. crt.	: ---	11.10	13.00 --- --- 4.70			
<u>Chicago</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Valentine	Florida	Bu. hamper	: 5.50	7.00	4.50 4.25 4.00 5.00			
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	: 3.65	3.50	4.25 3.25 3.50 3.35			
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	: ---	5.00	2.75 --- 2.25 2.00			
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	: 4.25	4.50	--- 4.15 6.35 5.00			
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	: 3.15	4.50	3.75 3.15 4.00 3.15			
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	: 4.40	4.50	4.50 3.50 3.50 3.50			
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	: ---	---	4.50 --- --- 5.50			
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	: 6.25	11.00	5.50 4.50 3.75 7.25			
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	: 5.50	5.00	3.50 4.25 3.25 3.65			
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	: ---	4.00	1.75 2.50 2.10 1.90			
Lettuce, Iceburg type, dry pack	Arizona	2 doz. heads, crt.	: 3.35	3.75	5.25 3.00 3.50 3.75			
Onions, yellow, large	Colorado	50 lb. sack	: 2.15	---	2.35 2.00 2.05 2.20			
Onions, yellow Globe	Midwestern	50 lb. sack, medium	: 1.40	1.50	1.15 1.25 1.25 1.30			
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large	Florida	Bu. bskt.	: ---	8.00	6.25 --- 6.25 4.15			
Spinach, semi-flat type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	: ---	---	1.65 --- --- 2.15			
Tomatoes, green, ripe, turning	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt., greenhouse	: 3.00	3.35	2.75 2.60 3.00 1.65			

Table 12.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per hundredweight,
United States, indicated periods, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1959		1960			
	November	December	October	November	December	
Beans, snap	11.50	15.80	8.30	10.00	8.20	
Broccoli	9.10	11.50	8.60	9.00	11.30	
Cabbage	3.15	3.95	1.75	1.65	1.50	
Carrots	3.25	3.40	3.70	3.90	3.45	
Cauliflower	4.40	4.50	3.70	3.90	3.90	
Celery	4.20	3.50	3.30	3.05	2.30	
Corn, sweet	4.00	6.60	4.05	6.10	6.20	
Cucumbers	7.90	14.40	4.55	5.70	3.90	
Lettuce	4.40	4.85	4.60	4.80	4.65	
Onions	1.75	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.55	
Peppers, green	9.70	18.00	5.60	7.50	14.90	
Spinach	7.00	9.60	7.20	7.00	8.60	
Tomatoes	8.50	10.50	4.65	8.50	9.50	

Agricultural Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted)
of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States
by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Period	(1910-1914 = 100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	282	261	216	225	215	240	254	272	301	260
1960 <u>2/</u>	323	292	282	290	333	245	280	200	205	203	238	241	261

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average : 1949-58 :		1959	Average : 1949-58 :		1959	Average : 1949-58 :		1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	98,410	111,600	111,750	108,330	118,500	126,200	212.50	198.40	218.40
Beans, lima 1/	101,200	77,760	91,810	95,200	82,600	102,600	145.40	133.30	147.00
Beans, snap	136,500	165,570	176,160	307,800	369,000	410,400	115.50	107.10	109.90
Beets	17,900	13,490	14,480	159,200	143,200	137,700	20.20	18.40	20.20
Cabbage for kraut	15,200	10,920	14,000	200,600	149,800	208,800	13.60	15.20	15.40
Corn, sweet 2/	434,700	418,650	411,640	1,383,200	1,582,200	1,390,500	20.80	19.10	19.20
Cucumbers for pickles	131,300	101,510	96,840	305,600	339,000	340,400	59.10	50.80	54.70
Peas, green 1/	428,300	346,700	334,990	463,500	473,200	435,600	89.60	87.90	86.20
Spinach	33,030	33,130	33,430	124,400	147,700	145,800	41.50	37.40	36.30
Tomatoes	335,700	292,130	282,850	3,438,800	3,508,800	4,013,500	26.20	24.40	25.80
Total	1,732,300	1,571,460	1,567,950	6,586,600	6,914,000	7,311,500			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

Annual Summary, Vegetables - Processing, USDA, AMS, December 16, 1960.

Table 15.--Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1960, with comparisons

Commodity	December 1959		1960				
	average	Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31 1/
	1955-59	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	19,395	17,172	28,460	27,396	22,803	21,082	18,358
Beans, lima:							
Fordhook	2/	2/	28,110	54,426	60,855	53,729	48,339
Baby	2/	2/	28,703	60,825	63,105	58,117	53,507
Total	101,596	88,983	56,813	115,251	123,960	111,846	101,846
Beans, snap:							
Regular cut	2/	2/	73,593	82,311	80,087	72,479	64,745
French style	2/	2/	44,263	51,694	48,550	47,587	42,937
Total	88,358	93,758	117,856	134,005	128,637	120,066	107,682
Broccoli	42,689	40,921	25,266	32,176	43,131	47,062	47,955
Brussels sprouts	26,329	26,712	6,392	15,122	20,422	26,600	28,765
Carrots	3/	39,185	8,461	9,680	35,736	48,741	46,810
Cauliflower	22,294	18,355	9,875	11,134	19,577	25,233	29,814
Corn, sweet	80,664	81,789	41,251	100,477	119,440	110,183	97,432
Mixed vegetables	3/	20,168	10,780	11,134	13,782	15,916	21,922
Peas, green	194,978	203,726	283,235	266,948	235,433	201,306	172,738
Peas and carrots, mixed	3/	13,931	11,263	10,788	11,406	12,116	11,903
Potatoes, french fried	3/	70,597	50,936	53,986	73,952	101,294	123,810
Spinach	36,364	39,619	64,215	58,985	57,160	57,678	52,326
All other frozen vegetables	198,306	89,372	86,542	95,063	111,934	118,263	114,839
Total	810,971	844,288	801,345	942,145	1,017,373	1,017,386	976,200

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960. 3/ Not available.
Cold Storage Report, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 16 ---Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1959 and 1960 and Canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1959 and 1960, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack				Stocks			
			Canners 1/				Wholesale distributors 1/	
	1959	1960	Date	1959	1960	Date	1959	1960
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	25,338	27,186	July 1	5,592	3,839	July 1	2,571	2,457
Corn, sweet	33,810	28,926	Dec. 1	23,781	20,702	Nov. 1	3,207	3,404
Peas, green	25,674	23,545	Dec. 1	19,243	15,983	Nov. 1	3,547	3,081
Tomatoes	24,126	25,413	July 1	6,513	3,268	July 1	2,901	2,690
Tomato juice 2/	31,116	33,018	July 1	10,747	8,746	July 1	2,742	2,264
Total	140,064	138,088		---	---	---	---	---
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	5,811	6,536	Oct. 1	3,698	3,639	Apr. 1	556	559
Beans, lima	2,692	3,078	Aug. 1	471	344	July 1	422	404
Beets	7,914	n.a.	July 1	2,651	2,308	July 1	1,107	975
Blackeye peas	1,727	n.a.						
Carrots	2,873	n.a.	July 1	1,266	1,578	July 1	408	448
Okra 3/	627	n.a.						
Pickles	4/23,052	4/23,147						
Pimientos	638	n.a.						
Pumpkin and squash	3,666	4,078	Dec. 1	1,420	1,654	July 1	405	369
Sauerkraut	4/8,089	4/11,275	Dec. 1	2/5,169	5/6,874	Nov. 1	774	662
Potatoes	2,959	n.a.						
Sweetpotatoes	7,268	n.a.						
Spinach	7,135	n.a.	Oct. 1	3,492	3,312	Apr. 1	583	709
Other greens	1,791	n.a.						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	19,258	24,587	July 1	7,043	4,487	July 1	1,400	1,314
Paste	6/8,520	6/10,351	July 1	7/2,899	7/1,280	July 1	658	713
Pulp and puree	3,525	4,422	July 1	7/1,067	7/ 276	July 1	558	562
Sauce	9,448	10,787	July 1	7/3,764	7/2,357	July 1	672	753
Vegetables, mixed	3,560	n. a.						
Total comparable minor items	84,061	98,261		---	---	---	---	---
Grand total comparable items	224,125	236,349		---	---	---	---	---

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).

5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.

6/ Estimated, basis California pack.

7/ California only.

n. a. - not available

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted.
Wholesale distributors' stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949-58	1959	Average	1949-58	1959	Average	1949-58	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.1	26.3	21.1	115.0	152.3	154.7	4,190	2/4,005	3,264
Spring									
Early	25.5	25.6	28.3	136.4	122.8	123.7	3,490	2/3,144	3,502
Late	183.5	138.1	151.6	134.8	170.6	181.0	24,501	23,558	27,434
Summer									
Early	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	134.3	12,461	14,277	15,038
Late	208.0	178.6	172.6	161.3	187.7	194.7	33,178	33,519	33,608
Fall									
8 Eastern	298.7	270.2	280.4	208.9	215.1	218.2	62,275	58,132	61,195
9 Central	326.0	305.6	330.1	120.0	133.8	141.3	38,946	40,899	46,649
9 Western	283.4	328.8	346.7	191.0	200.0	190.3	54,378	65,747	65,987
Total	908.1	904.6	957.2	171.6	182.2	181.6	155,598	164,778	173,831
United States	1,479.7	1,388.2	1,442.8	158.3	175.2	177.9	233,419	243,281	256,677

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes 60 thousand hundredweight in the winter not harvested because of low prices and 188 thousand in early spring.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, annual summary, December 16, 1960.

Table 18.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949-58	1959	Average	1949-58	1959	Average	1949-58	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic 2/	38.2	42.7	38.5	86	91	105	3,277	3,872	4,030
Lower									
Atlantic 3/	97.9	61.5	45.2	53	66	73	5,189	4,082	3,285
South									
Central 4/	190.8	155.7	124.5	51	62	58	9,674	9,615	7,237
North									
Central 5/	3.6	3.2	2.8	55	78	77	197	250	215
California	11.7	13.0	12.0	71	78	75	837	1,014	900
United States	344.2	276.1	223.0	56.5	68.2	70.3	19,302	18,833	15,667

1/ Preliminary.

2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, annual summary, December 16, 1960.

Table 19.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1959-60		1960-61			
			Nov. 21	Dec. 19	Jan. 23	Nov. 19	Dec. 17	Jan. 21
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F. o. b. shipping points								
Katahdin, unwashed	South Bearfield, Massachusetts	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.15	1.10	---	0.94	0.98	0.97
Various varieties 1/	Rochester, New York, (Western and Central points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.38	1.37	1.43	1.32	1.22	1.20
Katahdin 1/	Presque Isle, Maine, Aroostook	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.95	.96	1.14	.93	.88	.80
Katahdin and Chippewas, unwashed	Pennsylvania (Eastern points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.20	1.15	1.31	1.10	1.08	1.05
Russett Burbank 2/	Idaho Falls, Upper Valley, Twin Falls District	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	3.14	3.67	4.23	3.70	3.65	3.62
Red McClure, washed 3/	San Luis Valley, Colorado	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	2.22	2.22	2.45	2.27	2.42	2.20
Katahdin, unwashed 1/	Benton Harbor, Michigan	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.35	1.25	1.32	1.20	1.23	1.18
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1959-60		1960-61			
			Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19	Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 17
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal Markets								
New York								
Katahdin, unwashed 4/	Long Island	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.38	1.38	1.55	1.30	1.20	1.20
Russets, washed	Idaho	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	2.60	2.75	3.25	3.05	3.05	3.05
Katahdin, unwashed 5/	Maine	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	---	1.53	1.65	---	1.40	1.45
Chicago								
Russets, washed	Idaho	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	4.50	5.00	5.50	5.20	5.00	5.05

1/ Mostly Katahdin.

2/ 20-30 percent, 10 ounces and larger.

3/ 2-3 inch minimum.

4/ Some Chippewas.

5/ 2½ inch minimum.

Table 20.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1959-60			1960-61		
			Nov. 21	Dec. 19	Jan. 23	Nov. 19	Dec. 17	Jan. 21
F.o.b. shipping points			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Porto Rican, cured	S. W. Louisiana	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.	3.25	3.00	2.88	5.12	4.72	4.50
Orange Jersey	South and Central New Jersey Points	U. S. No. 1 Bu. hamper	2.44	2.25	2.12	2.20	2.50	2.70
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1959-60			1960-61		
			Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19	Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 1
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.15	3.25	3.40	3.75	4.60	4.65
Chicago								
Porto Rican, Cured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	3.15	3.75	3.65	4.90	5.35	5.15

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 21.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundred-weight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Average		1959		1960	
	Aug. 1909- July 1914	Jan. 1947- Dec. 1949	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Potatoes	1.14	2.46	1.96	1.80	2.00	1.94
Sweetpotatoes	1.60	4.28	3.55	3.11	4.01	4.93
Beans, dry edible	3.37	9.92	7.41	7.03	7.08	7.20
Peas, dry field	---	4.60	4.23	4.37	4.40	4.16

Agricultural Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 22.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1949-58		1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, New York and Michigan	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington	582	599	619	960	1,212	1,208	5,585	7,259	7,477
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah	304	366	329	1,616	1,674	1,592	4,907	6,128	5,237
California:									
Large lima	71	60	49	1,642	1,527	1,543	1,166	916	756
Baby lima	41	24	25	1,655	1,717	1,868	661	412	467
Other	196	183	165	1,200	1,306	1,226	2,356	2,390	2,023
Total California	308	267	239	1,361	1,393	1,358	4,183	3,718	3,246
United States	1,488	1,464	1,437	1,132	1,288	1,246	16,784	18,853	17,909

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Table 23.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1960; and total by types 1959

Type	Mich-	Idaho	Wyo-	Ne-	Wash-	Colo-	New	Cali-	Other	Total
	igan		ming	braska	ington	rado	York	fornia	1/	1960
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Pea (Navy)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Great Northern	5,856	12	--	--	--	--	29	3/18	--	5,915
Pinto	399	346	822	5	5	---	28	28	1,605	2,255
Red Kidney	25	1,272	582	243	204	1,729	---	2	385	4,442
Small Red	266	33	--	--	1	---	936	232	---	4,369
Large lima	13	250	--	--	437	---	39	39	1,468	988
Baby lima	--	--	--	--	--	---	756	756	756	916
Small white	--	--	--	--	3/40	---	546	467	467	412
Blackeye	--	--	--	--	--	---	570	570	570	841
Other	140	360	--	--	31	2	197	616	15	1,361
U. S. total	6,300	2,326	928	1,065	718	1,736	1,162	3,246	428	17,909
										18,853

1/ Includes Maine, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Montana and Kansas.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Table 2⁴ ---Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production,
average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>			
	Average : 1959		1960	Average : 1949-58		1959	1960	Average : 1949-58		1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1960
Minnesota	4	3	5	1,031	1,170	1,110	42	35	56	
North Dakota	3	6	9	972	1,250	1,260	32	75	113	
Idaho	94	126	97	1,236	1,450	960	1,159	1,827	931	
Colorado	9	7	8	889	930	950	85	65	76	
Washington	135	157	152	1,135	1,525	1,160	1,510	2,394	1,763	
Oregon	10	12	12	960	1,450	1,100	92	174	132	
California	7	2	---	1,185	1,750	---	79	35	---	
United States	272	313	283	1,156	1,471	1,085	3,112	4,605	3,071	

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis.

Crops Production annual summery, USDA, AMS, December 16, 1960.

Index of Special Features,
The Vegetable Situation, 1960

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Issue number 1/</u>
January 1 Frozen Vegetable Stocks (Chart)	135
Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Tomatoes for Processing (Discussion, tables and charts)	136
Potatoes: March 1 intentions compared with Plantings, Late Summer and Fall Crops (Chart)	136
A Decade of Growth in the Frozen Vegetable Industry (Discussion and table)	137
Production Estimates: Summer Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans, and Peas (Chart)	137
Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production Of Snap Beans for Processing (Discussion, tables, and charts) ...	138
Fresh and Processed Vegetables: Change in Per Capita Consumption (Chart)	138
Per Capita Consumption Series for Commercially Produced Fresh and Processed Vegetables, Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Dry Peas (Tables)	138
Late Summer and Fall Potatoes (Chart)	138
<u>1/</u> Issues for 1960: 135 January; 136 April; 137 July; 138 October.	

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Vegetable and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961	2
2 Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall states, by areas, United States	12
3 Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1949-58, annual 1955-60	15
4 Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, United States, by regions, 4-year averages, 1935-58	19
5 Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Central region 4-year averages, 1935-58	21
6 Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, Western region, 4-year averages, 1935-58	23
7 Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Atlantic region, 4-year averages, 1935-58	25
8 Sweet corn for processing: Trend in harvested acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Atlantic region, 4-year averages, 1935-58	27
9 Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	28
10 Truck Crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961	29
11 Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961	30
12 Vegetables fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1959 and 1960	31
13 Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date	31
14 Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	32
15 Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1960 with comparisons	32
16 Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1959 and 1960 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1959 and 1960, by commodities, United States	33
17 Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	34
18 Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	34
19 Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961	35
20 Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1959, 1960 and 1961	36
21 United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1959 and 1960	36
22 Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	37
23 Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1960; and total by types 1959	37
24 Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960	38

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